

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph on page 17, lines 8-12, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A process of successively reading originals D placed on the tray 9a of the ADF 9 and performing a double-side printing operation in the above-described structure will now be described with reference to flow charts of FIGS. [[6]] 12 and [[7]] 13.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 17, line 27 and ending at page 18, line 11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A first original D is conveyed by the ADF 9 and, as shown in FIG. 8A 14A, image data of each scan line in the main scan direction (the transverse direction of the original) is successively read by the CCD sensor 26 of the scanner unit 4 in the sub-scan direction (the longitudinal direction of the original) (ST13). The read image data is subjected to a mirror-image conversion, as shown in FIG. 8B 14B, and recorded on the page memory 93 (ST14). On the basis of the image data recorded on the page memory 93, the main control unit 90 determines the width in the main scan direction and size of the original D.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 18, line 12, and ending at page 19, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

After the image on the one-page original has been recorded on the page memory 93, the image data of each scan line in the main scan direction is successively read out from the page memory 93 without performing a rotational process (0°), as shown in FIGS. 8B 14B and 8C 14C (ST15 ST15'). The readout image data includes information regarding a binding margin to be provided on the lower side of a paper sheet. An electrostatic latent image (exposure image) is formed on the photosensitive drum 30 by a laser beam from the laser exposure device 28 which corresponds to the read-out image data, and this electrostatic latent image is developed (visualized) by the developer 34. On the other hand, a paper sheer is fed from the cassette which stores paper sheets P having the same size as the original D and conveyed to a point before the transfer section. The copying paper sheet P is then conveyed

in synchronism with the developed image on the photosensitive drum 30, and the image data of the original D is transferred onto the surface of the copying paper sheet P having the same size as the original D. Following this, the image data is fixed by the fixing device 58. Thus, printing on the obverse side is effected as shown in FIG. 8E 14E (ST16).

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 19, line 15, and ending at page 20, line 2, with the following rewritten paragraph:

On the other hand, a second document D is conveyed by the ADF 9 and, as shown in FIG. 8A 14A, image data of each scan line in the main scan direction (the transverse direction of the original) is successively read by the CCD sensor 26 of the scanner unit 4 in the sub-scan direction (the longitudinal direction of the original) (ST17). The read image data is subjected to a mirror-image conversion, as shown in FIG. 8B, and recorded on the page memory 93 (ST18). On the basis of the image data recorded on the page memory 93, the main control unit 90 determines the width in the main scan direction and size of the original D. In this case, if the width in the main scan direction and size of the second original D differ from those of the first document D, the process is halted.

Please replace the paragraph on page 20, lines 3-16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Where the widths in the main scan direction and sizes of both originals D are the same, the image on the one-page original is recorded on the page memory 93. Then, as shown in FIGS. 8B 14B and 8D 14D, a rotational process of 180° is performed and the image data is recorded on the page memory 93 once again. The image data of each scan line in the main scan direction of the rotated image is successively read out from the page memory 93 (ST19 ST19'). The readout image data includes information regarding a binding margin to be provided on the lower side of a paper sheet. An electrostatic latent image (exposure image) is formed on the photosensitive drum 30 by a laser beam from the laser exposure device 28 which corresponds to the read-out image data, and this electrostatic latent image is developed (visualized) by the developer 34.

Please replace the paragraph on page 20, lines 17-25, with the following rewritten paragraph:

On the other hand, a copying paper sheet P is fed from the automatic double-side device 74, and the image data of the original D is transferred onto the reverse side of the copying paper sheet P in the transfer section. Following this, the image data is fixed by the fixing device 58. Thus, printing on the reverse side is effected as shown in FIG. 8E 14E (ST20). The copying paper sheet P is discharged from the discharge port 60 onto the discharge tray 72.

Please replace the paragraph on page 21, lines 3-9, with the following rewritten paragraph:

As a result, in the state in which the portrait of the horizontally positioned original is set, the images regularly arranged in the same direction with reference to the longitudinal direction of the original D (copying paper sheet P) are printed on the obverse side and reverse side of the copying paper sheet P, as shown in FIG. 8E 14E.

Please replace the paragraph on page 21, lines 15-26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A first original D is conveyed by the ADF 9 and, as shown in FIG. 9A 15A, image data of each scan line in the main scan direction (the longitudinal direction of the original) is successively read by the CCD sensor 26 of the scanner unit 4 in the sub-scan direction (the transverse direction of the original) (ST33). The read image data is subjected to a mirror-image conversion, as shown in FIG. 9B 15B, and recorded on the page memory 93 (ST34). On the basis of the image data recorded on the page memory 93, the main control unit 90 determines the width in the main scan direction and size of the original D.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 21, line 27, and ending at page 22, line 20, with the following rewritten paragraph:

After the image on the one-page original has been recorded on the page memory 93, the image data of each scan line in the main scan direction is successively read out from the

page memory 93 without performing a rotational process ( $0^\circ$ ), as shown in FIG. 9B 15B and 9C 15C (ST35 ST35'). The readout image data includes information regarding a binding margin to be provided on the lower side of a paper sheet. An electrostatic latent image (exposure image) is formed on the photosensitive drum 30 by a laser beam from the laser exposure device 28 which corresponds to the read-out image data, and this electrostatic latent image is developed (visualized) by the developer 34. On the other hand, a paper sheet is fed from the cassette which stores paper sheets P having the same size as the original D and conveyed to a point before the transfer section. The copying paper sheet P is then conveyed in synchronism with the developed image on the photosensitive drum 30, and the image data of the original D is transferred onto the surface of the copying paper sheet P having the same size as the original D. Following this, the image data is fixed by the fixing device 58. Thus, printing on the obverse side is effected as shown in FIG. 9E 15E (ST36).

Please replace the paragraph on page 23, lines 3-17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

On the other hand, a second document D is conveyed by the ADF 9 and, as shown in FIG. 9A 15A, image data of each scan line in the main scan direction (the longitudinal direction of the original) is successively read by the CCD sensor 26 of the scanner unit 4 in the sub-scan direction (the transverse direction of the original) (ST37). The read image data is subjected to a mirror-image conversion, as shown in FIG. 9B 15B, and recorded on the page memory 93 (ST38). On the basis of the image data recorded on the page memory 93, the main control unit 90 determines the width in the main scan direction and size of the original D. In this case, if the width in the main scan direction and size of the second original D differ from those of the first document D, the process is halted.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 23, line 18, and ending at page 24, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Where the widths in the main scan direction and sizes of both originals D are the same, the image on the one-page original is recorded on the page memory 93. Then, as shown in FIGS. 9B 15B and 9D 15D, a rotational process of  $180^\circ$  is performed and the image data is recorded on the page memory 93 once again. The image data of each scan line in the

main scan direction of the rotated image is successively read out from the page memory 93 (ST39 ST39'). The readout image data includes information regarding a binding margin to be provided on the lower side of a paper sheet. An electrostatic latent image (exposure image) is formed on the photosensitive drum 30 by a laser beam from the laser exposure device 28 which corresponds to the read-out image data, and this electrostatic latent image is developed (visualized) by the developer 34.

Please replace the paragraph on page 24, lines 5-13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

On the other hand, a copying paper sheet P is fed from the automatic double-side device 74, and the image data of the original D is transferred onto the reverse side of the copying paper sheet P in the transfer section. Following this, the image data is fixed by the fixing device 58. Thus, printing on the reverse side is effected as shown in FIG. 9E 15E (ST40). The copying paper sheet P is discharged from the discharge port 60 onto the discharge tray 72.

Please replace the paragraph on page 24, lines 18-24, with the following rewritten paragraph:

As a result, in the state in which the landscape of the vertically positioned original is set, the images regularly arranged in the same direction with reference to the transverse direction of the originals D (copying paper sheet P) are printed on the obverse side and reverse side of the copying paper sheet P, as shown in FIG. 9E 15E.

Please replace the paragraph on page 25, lines 5-16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A first original D is conveyed by the ADF 9 and, as shown in FIG. 10A 16A, image data of each scan line in the main scan direction (the transverse direction of the original) is successively read by the CCD sensor 26 of the scanner unit 4 in the sub-scan direction (the longitudinal direction of the original) (ST53). The read image data is subjected to a mirror-image conversion, as shown in FIG. 10B 16B, and recorded on the page memory 93 (ST54).

On the basis of the image data recorded on the page memory 93, the main control unit 90 determines the width in the main scan direction and size of the original D.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 25, line 17, and ending at page 26, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:

After the image on the one-page original has been recorded on the page memory 93, the image data of each scan line in the main scan direction is successively read out from the page memory 93 without performing a rotational process (0°), as shown in FIGS. 10B 16B and 10C 16C (ST55 ST55'). The readout image data includes information regarding a binding margin to be provided on the left side of a paper sheet. An electrostatic latent image (exposure image) is formed on the photosensitive drum 30 by a laser beam from the laser exposure device 28 which corresponds to the read-out image data, and this electrostatic latent image is developed (visualized) by the developer 34. On the other hand, a paper sheer is fed from the cassette which stores paper sheers P having the same size as the original D and conveyed to a point before the transfer section. The copying paper sheet P is then conveyed in synchronism with the developed image on the photosensitive drum 30, and the image data of the original D is transferred onto the surface of the copying paper sheet P having the same size as the original D. Following this, the image data is fixed by the fixing device 58. Thus, printing on the obverse side is effected as shown in FIG. 10E 16E (ST56).

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 26, line 20, and ending at page 27, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

On the other hand, a second document D is conveyed by the ADF 9 and, as shown in FIG. 10A 16A, image data of each scan line in the main scan direction (the transverse direction of the original) is successively read by the CCD sensor 26 of the scanner unit 4 in the sub-scan direction (the longitudinal direction of the original) (ST57). The read image data is subjected to a mirror-image conversion, as shown in FIG. 10B 16B, and recorded on the page memory 93 (ST58). On the basis of the image data recorded on the page memory 93, the main control unit 90 determines the width in the main scan direction and size of the original D. In this case, if the width in the main scan direction and size of the second original D differ from those of the first document D, the process is halted.

Please replace the paragraph on page 27, lines 8-19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Where the widths in the main scan direction and sizes of both originals D are the same, the image on the one-page original is recorded on the page memory 93. Then, as shown in FIGS. 10B 16B and 10D 16D, without performing a rotational process (0°), the image data of each scan line in the main scan direction is successively read out from the page memory 93 (ST59 ST59'). The readout image data includes information regarding a binding margin to be provided on the right side of a paper sheet. An electrostatic latent image (exposure image) is formed on the photosensitive drum 30 by a laser beam from the laser exposure device 28 which corresponds to the read-out image data, and this electrostatic latent image is developed (visualized) by the developer 34.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 27, line 20 and ending at page 28, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

On the other hand, a copying paper sheet P is fed from the automatic double-side device 74, and the image data of the original D is transferred onto the reverse side of the copying paper sheet P in the transfer section. Following this, the image data is fixed by the fixing device 58. Thus, printing on the reverse side is effected as shown in FIG. 10E 16E (ST60). The copying paper sheet P is discharged from the discharge port 60 onto the discharge tray 72.

Please replace the paragraph on page 28, lines 6-14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

As a result, in the state in which the landscape of the horizontally positioned original is set or the auto-mode of the horizontally positioned original is set, the images regularly arranged in the same direction with reference to the transverse direction of the originals D (copying paper sheet P) are printed on the obverse side and reverse side of the copying paper sheet P, as shown in FIG. 10E 16E.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 28, line 21, and ending at page 29, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A first original D is conveyed by the ADF 9 and, as shown in FIG. 11A 17A, image data of each scan line in the main scan direction (the longitudinal direction of the original) is successively read by the CCD sensor 26 of the scanner unit 4 in the sub-scan direction (the transverse direction of the original) (ST73). The read image data is subjected to a mirror-image conversion, as shown in FIG. 11B 17B, and recorded on the page memory 93 (ST74). On the basis of the image data recorded on the page memory 93, the main control unit 90 determines the width in the main scan direction and size of the original D.

Please replace the paragraph one page 29, lines 6-26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

After the image on the one-page original has been recorded on the page memory 93, the image data of each scan line in the main scan direction is successively read out from the page memory 93 without performing a rotational process (0°), as shown in FIGS. 11B 17B and 11C 17C (ST75 ST75'). The readout image data includes information regarding a binding margin to be provided on the left side of a paper sheet. An electrostatic latent image (exposure image) is formed on the photosensitive drum 30 by a laser beam from the laser exposure device 28 which corresponds to the read-out image data, and this electrostatic latent image is developed (visualized) by the developer 34. On the other hand, a paper sheet is fed from the cassette which stores paper sheets P having the same size as the original D and conveyed to a point before the transfer section. The copying paper sheet P is then conveyed in synchronism with the developed image on the photosensitive drum 30, and the image data of the original D is transferred onto the surface of the copying paper sheet P having the same size as the original D. Following this, the image data is fixed by the fixing device 58. Thus, printing on the obverse side is effected as shown in FIG. 11E 17E (ST76).

Please replace the paragraph on page 30, lines 9-23, with the following rewritten paragraph:

On the other hand, a second document D is conveyed by the ADF 9 and, as shown in FIG. 11A 17A, image data of each scan line in the main scan direction (the longitudinal

direction of the original) is successively read by the CCD sensor 26 of the scanner unit 4 in the sub-scan direction (the transverse direction of the original) (ST77). The read image data is subjected to a mirror-image conversion, as shown in FIG. 11B, and recorded on the page memory 93 (ST78). On the basis of the image data recorded on the page memory 93, the main control unit 90 determines the width in the main scan direction and size of the original D. In this case, if the width in the main scan direction and size of the second original D differ from those of the first document D, the process is halted.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 30, line 24, and ending at page 31, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Where the widths in the main scan direction and sizes of both originals D are the same, the image on the one-page original is recorded on the page memory 93. Then, as shown in FIGS. 11B 17B and 11D 17D, without performing a rotational process (0°), the image data of each scan line in the main scan direction is successively read out from the page memory 93 and an electrostatic latent image (exposure image) is formed on the photosensitive drum 30 by a laser beam from the laser exposure device 28 (ST79'). The readout image data includes information regarding a binding margin to be provided on the right side of a paper sheet. The electrostatic latent image is developed (visualized) by the developer 34.

Please replace the paragraph on page 31, lines 8-16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

On the other hand, a copying paper sheet P is fed from the automatic double-side device 74, and the image data of the original D is transferred onto the reverse side of the copying paper sheet P in the transfer section. Following this, the image data is fixed by the fixing device 58. Thus, printing on the reverse side is effected as shown in FIG. 11E 17E (ST79, ~~80~~ ST80). The copying paper sheet P is discharged from the discharge port 60 onto the discharge tray 72.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 31, line 21, and ending at page 32, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

As a result, in the state in which the portrait of the vertically positioned original is set or the auto-mode of the vertically positioned original is set, the images regularly arranged in the same direction with reference to the longitudinal direction of the originals D (copying paper sheet P) are printed on the obverse side and reverse side of the copying paper sheet P, as shown in FIG. 11E 17E.